

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

Vol. XXXVII No. 5618.

號六十月七年一十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1881.

日一十月六年巳辛

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GROSSE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTT, Langkate Street, E. C. BARNES HENRY & Co., 37, Wallbrook, E. C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSNY, 10, Rue Montmartre, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTT, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. HEINSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, MORRIS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., S. Paulo, Camellia & Co., Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Fouchou. HEDDE & Co., Shanghai, Lane, Crawford & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, Lane, Crawford & Co.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per annum.

At 6 months' notice 4% per annum.

At 12 months' notice 5% per annum.

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND, 1,800,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—A. MOLVER, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

E. R. BELLON, Esq. HON. F. B. JOHNSON, Esq.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq. W. M. REYNOLDS, Esq.

H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. D. SANCOCK, Esq.

H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER, Hongkong.

MANAGER, Shanghai.

Evening Manager, London and County Bank.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, June 14, 1881.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 20th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND, £200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BENOIST, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOULBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, NANTES, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. SCHWEDLIN, Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES GRANTED at current rates on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEY SMITH, Secretary.

Hongkong, April 6, 1881.

Notices of Firms.

DENTAL NOTICE.

FROM August 1st, 1881, Dr. H. YARDLEY EASTLAKE, M.D.D.S., will take Charge of the DENTAL PRACTICE of Dr. Wm. C. BASKLACK, in Hongkong; and will Open his New DENTAL ROOMS, Lower Floor of the Hotel de l'Univers, Wyndham Street. Latest Scientific Appliances and Improvements in Dentistry. Office Hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Hongkong, July 12, 1881. 5612

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

DURING my Absence from Hongkong, Mr. ROBERT COOKE will act as Secretary.

By Order of the Board, D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, June 13, 1881. 5613

Auctions.

NOTICE.

898 Kilograms of OH YELLOW METAL will be SOLD by Public Auction, on Board the Spanish Despatch Boat "Marques del Duero." Tenders will be received on board the said Steamer from 10 to 11 a.m. of the 18th Instant, and the highest bidder will be preferred.

RAMON BALCAZAR, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 15, 1881. 5718

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 19th July, 1881, at 2 p.m., at No. 4, Morrison Hill, the Residence of the late J. ROBINSON—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising—

ENGLISH-MADE WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, ENGLISH-MADE WALNUT TABLES, MARBLE CENTER TABLE, CANTON BLACKWOOD MARBLE-TOP TABLES, AND TRAYS.

Bronze Vases, INCENSE BURNERS and ORNAMENTS; PORCELAIN VASES and ORNAMENTS; JAPANESE LAMPS.

ENGLISH-MADE MAHOGANY TELESCOPE DINING TABLE and SIDEBOARD with PLATE GLASS; ENGLISH-MADE MAHOGANY MOROCCO COVERED SOFA and CHAIRS.

DINNER, DESSERT and BREAKFAST SETS and GLASSWARE, CLOCKS, MIRRORS, KEROSENE LAMPS, ENGRAVINGS, CARPETS, and HEARTH RUGS.

DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, MARBLE and ENAMEL CUPBOARD, and other articles.

TWO AVIARIES, ONE IRON SAFE, ONE SEMI-GRAND PIANO, by J. BROADWOOD & SONS.

ONE CONCERT GRAND PIANO, by PLEYEL, in Rosewood Case.

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 12, 1881. 5719

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will offer FOR SALE by Public Auction, on the Premises, on

MONDAY, the 25th July, 1881, at 4 p.m. (unless previously disposed of by private contract),

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, comprising—

SEVEN CHINESE SHOPS, and DWELLING HOUSES, erected upon INLAND LOT No. 77, almost opposite the COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

The Seven Shops will be Sold either separately or together.

TERMS OF SALE.—£2,000, or \$300 per House, to be paid on the fall of the hammer.

For Plans of the Property, and further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, refer to SHARP & Co., Auctioneers and Valuers of Houses, Lands and Estates.

No. 13, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Hongkong, July 15, 1881. 5725

For Sale.

JOHN BAZLEY WHITE & BROTHERS' PORTLAND CEMENT.

Sole Agents for China, HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, June 13, 1881. 5613

FOR SALE.

VALVOLINE CYLINDER OIL.

THIS OIL is a Lubricant for the Valves and Cylinders of Steam Engines, and is free from the objections which exist against the use of tallow or vegetable oils.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, June 27, 1881.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, \$15 per 1 doz. Case. Fines, \$17 per 2 doz. 57

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSES, in WYNDHAM STREET, Nos. 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 & 47, on Sections B & C of Island Lot No. 21, belonging to the Portuguese Mission in China.

For Particulars, apply to J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1881. 5620

To Let.

GODOWNS-TO-LET.

PRAYA EAST AND WANCHAI ROAD.

For Particulars, apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, January 21, 1881.

TO LET.

N. O. 2, Old BAILEY STREET.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, May 30, 1881.

TO LET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

THE BUNGALOW, No. 2, SHELLEY STREET.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAIPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, June 18, 1881.

Intimations.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT SILVER LOAN, 1881.

AUTHORISED BY IMPERIAL DECREE DATED THE 2ND MAY, 1881.

For Kowloon Tolls—4,000,000; Shanghai Tolls—1,334,000.

In Bonds of Tails 600 each of Shanghai Sycee, bearing Interest from the 1st August, 1881.

Principal and Interest payable in Shanghai. The Bonds are redeemable at Par within Six years (1887), by Eight Half-yearly Installments, the first of which will be payable on the 30th November, 1883.

The Bonds will bear Interest at the Rate of Eight per cent. per annum Shanghai Tails, payable Half-yearly according to the Chinese Calendar as per annexed Schedule, at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION at Current Rates of Exchange for Demand Bills on Shanghai.

The First Payment of Interest will be made on the 31st December, 1881.

The Drawings will take place in Hongkong in April and October, commencing October, 1883, and the Bonds so drawn will be paid off at Par on the respective dates specified in the annexed Schedule at 2.30 o'clock p.m. of the Directors and State of Account to 30th April, and of declaring Dividends.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 28th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 8, 1881. 5728

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be Held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on FRIDAY, the 29th Instant, at 4 o'clock p.m.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 23rd Instant.

By Order of the Directors, LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 8, 1881. 5729

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fifteenth Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be Held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 30th Instant, at 2.30 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Account to 30th April, and of declaring Dividends.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th to 30th Inst., both days inclusive.

By Order, W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 8, 1881. 5730

THE "FAR EAST."

THE ISSUES OF 1878 WANTED.

Apply at this Office. Hongkong, October 4, 1880.

THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Best known remedy for Nervousness, Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements; extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Only reliable Remedy for Vertigo and Shallow Breathing, Nervous Debility, Depression, Lassitude, Pimples, Impure Blood, premature Decline; thoroughly re-establishes general bodily health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Prepared on a new principle whereby all possible risk is entirely prevented. Avoid Phosphorus Pills, Lozenges, &c., as they frequently contain Solid Purities of Phosphorus, which accumulate in the system, producing Necrosis and other serious evils.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Beware of worthless Imitations. Being prepared from Obsolete Formulas they are absolutely unreliable and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Sold by all Chemists throughout the globe.

Refuse Useless substitutes.

Agents—WATSON & Co., Hongkong Dispensary.

WATSON, CLEAVE & Co., Shanghai Pharmacy.

21my81 6m 21no81

ENTERICON.

ENTERICON gives Immediate Relief to Indigestion, Lowness of Spirits, Wind in the Stomach, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, &c.

ENTERICON gives Speedy Relief and Permanent Cure in Nervous Debility, Spasmodic, Wasting Dreams.

ENTERICON is the only Infallible Remedy for Liver Complaints, Pimples of the Face, Loss of Appetite, Want of Vitality, Mental Depression, &c.

ENTERICON is warranted not to contain in any form, Mercury, Opium, Ether, Arsenic, Strichnine, or any deleterious Drug whatever.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Drugists throughout the Civilized World.

Sold in China by WATSON & Co., Hongkong Dispensary.

WATSON, CLEAVE & Co., Shanghai.

21my81 6m 21no81

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, who has for many years shown excellent work in PORTRAITURE in You Qu & Co.'s, has now ESTABLISHED a new STUDIO at No. 8, POTTINGER STREET, opposite Messrs GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

LUNE HING.

Hongkong, June 30, 1881. 5730

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will be absent at SHANGHAI until July 1st, when he will return to Hongkong and remain permanently.

Hongkong, May 9, 1881.

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF GAS.

FROM the 1st Proximo and until further Notice, the Charge per 1,000 feet will be \$3.50, instead of \$4 as heretofore.

A. NEWTON, Manager.

Hongkong, June 21, 1881. 5721

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Thirtieth Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be Held at the OFFICE of the Company, No. 52, Queen's Road, on THURSDAY, the 28th July Instant, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 8, 1881. 5728

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 28th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 8, 1881. 5728

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be Held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on FRIDAY, the 29th Instant, at 4 o'clock p.m.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 23rd Instant.

By Order of the Directors, LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 8, 1881. 5729

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fifteenth Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be Held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 30th Instant, at 2.30 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Account to 30th April, and of declaring Dividends.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th to 30th Inst., both days inclusive.

By Order, W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 8, 1881. 5730

THE "FAR EAST."

THE ISSUES OF 1878 WANTED.

Apply at this Office. Hongkong, October 4, 1880.

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WATSON, CLEAVE & Co., Shanghai Pharmacy.

21my81 6m 21no81

ENTERICON.

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CYRUS FIELD'S IMPRESSIONS
OF THE EAST.

A recent copy of the *New York Herald* contains a chatty article from the pen of an interviewer belonging to that paper who called on Mr. Field on his return home after his four round the world.

THE OBJECT OF THE JOURNEY. To begin at the beginning the Reporter asked with what object Mr. Field had undertaken his circular journey. The answer was that he wanted rest. He freed himself from all business, forbade any one to send him business letters and set off. He was pestered all the time he was going round with letters from all sides about this and that the other side, every one of which he carefully read and set carefully burned. He had not written a letter to any one since he left New York for San Francisco in November last. He returned to New York almost in ignorance of everything that had happened since he had been away. He confessed that he had a desire to see something of the East, in order that he might judge as to what the future was to be. The astonishing changes in his own and European countries within his lifetime had impressed him with the conviction that the old and effete empires of the far East must be affected by the spirit of modern progress, and he wished to satisfy himself as to whether the civilization of the East was race and people was potent enough to elevate their inhabitants.

THE TELEGRAPHIC ROUTE. He described the twenty days' voyage across the Pacific as a pleasant one and said:—
"The first person from the shore who spoke to me when we arrived at Yokohama, gave me an unexpected sign that modern civilization had penetrated the far East. He was a friend with a telegraphic message, and he put in my hand intelligence sent from home a few hours before."

"How had it come to you?"
"There is something romantic in the reception of intelligence that has travelled so far, passing over vast continents and under thousands of miles of ocean, isn't there? That message of good tidings from those I had left at home—I tell you just what route it had taken to reach me. It had been sent from New York to Cape Horn, thence under the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Newfoundland, and thence under the Atlantic ocean to Ireland, across Ireland and under the Irish channel to England, across England to Plymouth, under the Bay of Biscay to Lisbon, Portugal, thence to Gibraltar, thence to Malta in the Mediterranean, under the Mediterranean to Alexandria, Egypt, thence across the Isthmus of Suez, by the Great Pyramids, and under the Red Sea to Aden, Arabia, thence under the Indian ocean to Bombay, across the Arabian Sea to Calcutta, under the Bay of Bengal to Penang, thence through the Straits of Malacca to Singapore, near the Equator, then under the China Sea to Hongkong, along the coast 1,600 miles to Shanghai, by cable under the Yellow Sea to Japan, and thence across the beautiful hills of Japan to Yokohama."

The conversation then continued—
"What an amazing journey! Couldn't it be shortened?"

"Yes, by laying a cable under the Pacific Ocean between San Francisco and Yokohama."

"Many have surmised that you would around the world to explore some new project, Mr. Field."

"I have two eyes and two ears, and I keep them open. But I travelled for recreation and general observation, as I have already said."

"But perhaps your work of laying cables is not yet finished?"

"A cable from San Francisco to Yokohama should be laid. It would complete the electric circle of the globe."

"You may organize a Pacific cable company then?"

"Oh, no! I do not say I shall do any such thing."

TRAVELLER'S ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD. The Reporter putting it that if the exact route Mr. Field took were published, hundreds of New Yorkers would some time follow his tracks, Mr. Field gave as follows:

The name, approximate population, and way of reaching each place visited: Yokohama, 68,000 inhabitants; twenty-eight miles by rail to Tokio, 1,000,000 inhabitants; back to Yokohama: 400 miles by steamer to Kobe, 80,000 inhabitants; twenty-two miles by rail to Osaka, 500,000 inhabitants; and by the most beautiful inland sea to Nagasaki, 70,000 inhabitants. Then, leaving Japan, by steamer across the Yellow Sea to Shanghai, 250,000 inhabitants; by steamer on the China sea to Hongkong, 125,000 inhabitants; and by river seventy-five miles to Canton. Then, leaving China, by steamer on the China sea to Saigon, 90,000 inhabitants, in Cochinchina. Then by steamer on the same sea to Singapore, 100,000 inhabitants, and by steamer through the Straits of Malacca to Penang, 60,000 inhabitants, both cities of the Malay Peninsula. Then up the bay of Bengal to Madras, 55,000 inhabitants, by the same bay to Rangoon, 90,000 inhabitants. Then leaving British Burmah by steamer across the bay of Bengal to Calcutta, 895,000 inhabitants. Then 300 miles by rail to Benares, 175,000 inhabitants; by rail 350 miles to Agra, 150,000 inhabitants; by rail 115 miles to Delhi, 155,000 inhabitants; by rail 300 miles to Allahabad, 105,000 inhabitants, and by rail 600 miles to Bombay, 650,000 inhabitants. Then across the Arabian sea 1,800 miles to Arabia, landing at Aden, 5,000 inhabitants. Then 100 miles by steamer to the Red Sea to Egypt, landing at Suez, 15,000 inhabitants; by rail twenty-five miles to Cairo, 350,000 inhabitants, and by rail 112 miles to Alexandria, 100,000 inhabitants. From Alexandria to Italy, sailing about 1,300 miles across the Mediterranean to Genoa, 450,000 inhabitants; then to Marseilles, 320,000 inhabitants; then along the French coast by rail, twenty miles beyond Nice, to Mentone, famous as a sanitary resort. From Mentone to Paris, by London, to Liverpool, down the Irish channel to Queenstown, and thence to New York, having gone zigzag enough to make a journey of nearly 30,000 statute miles.

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE. "Japan is an empire of 36,000,000 people, and it is said that one-third of their subsistence is obtained from the water. A vast number live wholly upon the water, and their boats their homes. As you pass through the cities you are surprised at the area they cover in an empire so small, yet having so vast a population. For example, Tokio, the capital, is one of the largest cities in the world, measured by its area. It covers sixty square miles. Its population, as I have already said, is about one million. The buildings of Japan are clean and substantial. The people themselves are energetic and sturdy, possessing more vigor than almost any others I saw in the East. They are observant and keen, and they curiously study the dress and manners of strangers and eagerly imitate them. When I saw their keenness and energy I was not surprised that Japan had made such progress during recent years."

"Why, it was in 1853 that Commodore Perry anchored his fleet to negotiate for the opening of Japan and found her

gate sealed," continued Mr. Field. "It was not until 1854 that the treaty was concluded, and five years later that the ports were opened, so that Japan has been open to the world but twenty-two years. But this railway, telegraph and postal systems of the empire are now like those of America, and letters are delivered by carriers in Tokio just as they are in New York. Yokohama has two English daily newspapers, and there are a dozen dailies in Tokio."

"Many people seem to think Japan has no schools," said the Reporter. "University of Tokio has thousands of scholars, and its foreign instructors number more than a hundred. The public school system is being rapidly developed, and the empire is rising to a high rank in intelligence, the Mikado evincing a desire to have his subjects enjoy the advantages of education."

"You expect great things of Japan, then?"

"Everybody does, and justly, too."

"Upon what do you base your prediction of Japan's future, chiefly?"

"Upon the vigor and enterprise of the people, more than upon the natural wealth of their country. For an example of the vigor of the Japanese, take one of the men who draw the *junkboats*, a vehicle like an immense two-wheeled baby carriage, which you hire in place of a cab in New York. Such a man will pull a junkboat a day with ease to himself and to you. If you pay him well he may go ten or fifteen miles further. So strong and tough is he that he can draw his load at distances at the rate of ten miles an hour. A nation of such hardy men has material upon which to accomplish some great things as are being accomplished here."

"If they are enteringprising they surely will prosper. The enterprise of the Japanese in introducing foreign machinery, building railways and telegraph lines, and adopting many of the modern improvements is unsurpassed in all the world. Such a nation must prosper. The missionaries have made a deep impression upon the Japanese, too, and before the end of a century Japan will quite likely be known as a Christian nation. There certainly is a great future before Japan."

THE CHINESE EMPIRE. "The great wall of China shuts the stranger out of the empire, and a great wall of prejudice shuts the foreigner out of the mind of the Chinese. Does it not, Mr. Field?"

"The Chinese are unlike the Japanese in every respect, it is true. The Japanese are searching the world over for improvements; but the Chinese reluctantly accept such as are brought to their doors. The Japanese are the more enterprising."

"Are they not physically superior?"

"I think not. Many of the Chinese are stalwart fellows. When you stop ashore at Canton two powerful men take you up in a sedan chair, which they support from bamboo poles resting upon their shoulders, and carry you away to your destination at a brisk pace. If the Chinese would stop the use of opium, and do something besides rice, and keep their houses and their bodies clean they might not be inferior to the Japanese in any respect."

"How is an American regarded in the streets of Canton?"

"Just about as a Chinaman is in New York. He is followed by a wondering crowd, who watch his movements with undisguised astonishment. He is not pelted with stones, as he would be in America, but he is liable to assault in China than a Chinaman is in America. The people of China must regard us as barbarians when they hear of such outrages as the murder of Lay Teep in New York and the Chinese riots in San Francisco. It is a fact that the United States in one feature of her government."

"You allude to her civil service?"

"Yes; if our civil service reformers wish to see their theories in practical operation they have but to visit China. Merit is the sole test in selecting men for positions in the Chinese civil service. The government appoints regular examinations for applicants, and they are said to be conducted fairly and with thoroughness. If a man obtains an appointment it is because he deserves it. It is doubtful if any other country has better employed in the civil service than China. They are trained for their work and they are sure of their places for life if their conduct is satisfactory."

THE CHINESE PLAN FOR NEW YORK. "You think we need missionaries from China to teach us how to transact our public business, then?"

"They might do us some good if they would undertake an enlightening task. The transformation of our municipal government, for instance. Millions of dollars are thrown away or stolen from the city treasury annually, and yet there is hardly a department of the government that is efficiently managed. Administered as carefully as the government of the last century would be reduced one-half, if not more. The Chinese have an idea that government is an institution designed to promote the welfare of the people, but in New York the man who controls appears to regard government as an institution designed chiefly to enrich themselves. The Chinese are a mild and weak people, but it is doubtful if they would endure the official plundering to which the people of New York have submitted."

"You regard the future of China as hopelessly as that of Japan, do you not?"

"No such rapid progress as that of Japan is to be expected, I think. China has a population of three or four hundred millions. It is impossible to effect great changes in such an immense empire as rapidly as in a Chinese empire."

"But the Chinese are adopting many modern improvements?"

"Yes, the work now in progress on a telegraph line from Shanghai to Peking shows that. The crust is broken and foreign enterprise is entering the empire. The transformation of the Chinese may be slow, but I regard it as inevitable. America has made a profound impression upon China, through two eminent men, said Mr. Field.

"Anson Burlingame and General Grant. The influence of General Grant's visit in that country will be productive of great good for many years. It will have important results in the extension of our commercial and other relations with China. The cordiality of his reception and the interest he expressed in the welfare of the Chinese people have been topics of conversation among the intelligent men of the empire, and no one event has ever done more than his visit to bring a foreign nation into the favorable regard of the Chinese people. I believe his visit in many other lands has conferred a great benefit upon this country."

ENGLISH THE WORLD'S LANGUAGE OF THE FUTURE. "The English-speaking people are to rule the world, beyond a doubt. It is said that English is the mother tongue of at least 100,000,000 people, and it is surely to be the adopted language of millions more. I am more than ever before convinced that the English is the world's language of the future. What I saw in the English and French possessions of China was sufficient to confirm this belief, aside from what I afterward saw in India. The introduction of railways, the telegraph and other improvements of modern times is chiefly the work of English-speaking people. Their enterprise develops the industries of the

nation in which they are found, and their ways and their purposes in life are gradually adopted by the natives among whom they reside. The might of England as a military power, extending around the globe, is wonderful to contemplate, but the influence of England, establishing a new civilization in the vast empires of the East is still more wonderful. It is true that England has forced the opium trade upon China, but that evil is not to continue forever. The evidence is sufficient to leave no doubt in my mind that the civilization which is so common to England and America is to predominate throughout Asia. What changes are probable upon the African continent I am not prepared to say, except as to Egypt, but what I saw in Asia established my faith that the renovation of Asia is to be effected, and that its redemption from degradation, vice and idleness is to be the work of English-speaking people."

THE STRAITS, INDIA, &c. Of the Straits Settlements, the Malay Peninsula and so on, the traveller has little to say, and of India and its great questions he says almost nothing. He recommends New York to follow the example of Calcutta in the matter of sanitation. The journey on to Bombay and thence to Aden is not full of incident nor does it call for any remark from the narrator. Sure, of course, raises the Grand question, the English ships held by the English Government, and so on. Asked if he thought Lepessa would be as successful at Panama as at Suez he said—

"M. de Lepessa's courage and ability cannot be over-estimated. There is hardly a task in engineering that a man of his calibre cannot, with the facilities of this age, accomplish. The question is not, can de Lepessa cut a tide level canal between the two oceans? He certainly can, if his health and money last a few years. But the real question is, can the canal be maintained and made profitable when finished?"

Asked in which of the lands he had visited, he felt the deepest interest, he said—
"In some respects Egypt."

"On account of its historic associations or its present and prospective condition?"

"My purpose in my whole journey around the world was, as I have already said, to form an idea of what is to be the future of the lands I visited. Therefore my interest was in modern Egypt more than in the ancient. Every one must be profoundly impressed by events of antiquity when he arrives for the first time upon Egyptian soil, and there is an indescribable awe when, after a long ride from Cairo, you climb the Great Pyramid and stand upon the oldest as well as the greatest structure in the world. But, much as thoughts of ancient Egypt rose in my mind, it was the Egypt of railways and telegraphs and industries that engaged my chief interest. His knowledge of European countries awakened in him a desire to introduce many of their features in Egypt. He dreamed Alexandria and Cairo with luxurious palaces and constructed cities public works. He improved his chief harbour on the Mediterranean, and he introduced a system of irrigation, and he established and operated plantations and factories. Had not his resources been exhausted he would have made Egypt one of the gardens of the world."

"Will Egypt recover from the exhaustion of the war?"

"She will, I think. Such a delightful country must prosper some time. The improvements effected there within the last ten years are sufficient to make it very attractive as a pleasure resort at certain seasons of the year. The increase of its population and length of the visits of travellers may soon add extensively to the wealth of the people."

THE UNITED STATES THE NATION OF THE FUTURE. "In speaking of the predominance of the English-speaking people in the affairs of the world, I am not at all exclusive. If our own country is not to be whether English or our own country is to be the more powerful."

"I think this is to be the greatest nation on earth."

"But England has vast possessions in the far East, and you have predicted a bright future for them?"

"Yes, but if the people of India accept our civilization they will in time be prepared for self-government, and so at last become independent of the power which now controls them. England will lose several of her provinces if the world progresses as it ought. Her power will be valuable to her, but the time will come when it will no longer be needed. Our republic has never attempted to exert as much influence abroad as England, and never will attempt it. But our growth is such that many Englishmen perceive and frankly admit that this is surely to be the great nation of the future. The population of this country has increased from 38,000,000 in 1870 to 50,000,000 in 1880, and the addition has given us some of our most industrious inhabitants. The population of Ireland has dropped from 8,000,000 down to 5,000,000 during the last quarter of a century, and the loss has taken away better inhabitants than those who remained. It is the fact that a superior class of Germans emigrate that has made Prussia a nation to be the greatest, because of the excellence, as well as the vastness, of its population."

SOME OF THE WORLD'S GREAT MEN. "Whom do you consider the greatest men of the Old World?"

"Mr. Gladstone and John Bright are great men."

"Was not Lord Beaconsfield a greater man than Mr. Gladstone?"

"I think not. Mr. Gladstone is great both intellectually and morally."

"Is not Bismarck a greater man than Gladstone?"

"He is an exceedingly ambitious man. His principles of statesmanship are not as broad and enduring as those of the British premier."

"What rank do you give Gambetta?"

"He has not yet shown himself entitled to rank with either the Briton or the Teuton."

"Is there any European statesman who has?"

"I have a very high opinion of Prince Gortschakoff. Notwithstanding his great age, he has been summoned to the control of the Foreign Office of the Czar's government. His monarch could have no wiser counsellor, unless his powers have failed since I last saw him."

"I think what of your whole trip around the world do you enjoy the most?"

"Getting home."

"Now, you must excuse me," he added, after a laconic response. "My breakfast hour has come and I shall have no more time to talk with you to-day."

A FOUR-YEAR-OLD Irish child, saying her prayers at her mother's knee, having concluded, as usual, "God bless papa and mamma, grandpapa and grandmamma, uncles and aunts," etc., gave a great sigh, and said, "O mammy, dear! I do wish these people would pray for themselves, for I am so tired of praying for them."

A MODERN COURTSHIP.

"And you really love me, Lulu dear?" he asked as he coiled his arm around her waist-like system. "And you'll always love me so?"

"Always, Fred; ever so."

"And you pledge me to love me?"

"Sir!"

"You pledge me to so beautify my life that it will always be as happy as now?"

"With my last breath, dear Fred."

"And darling, you will mend my socks?"

"Never, Fred. I am yours, mind and heart, and naught can separate us."

"But what I want to say is, that should my part—"

"Begone, sir. What do you mean?"

"Hear me, my life. I say, if my parting boom should grow cold in death would your love still warm it?"

"As the sun melts the iceberg, Fred, so would the rays of my affection thaw your heart again."

"And you will care for me ever, my soul and I for you—for though I may never have a shirt to sew me forever."

"But listen. Though I may never have a shirking disposition, I shall sometimes perhaps in the struggle of life forget the plain duty."

"And I'll remind you of it, Fred, in tenderest and most delicate of duties."

"And so on. That's modern courtship. Lots of abstract swash, but a manifest disinclination to contemplate such convenience as buttons, socks, trousers and shirts."

A CASE has just been decided, of some importance to journalism, as the Judge, Coleridge (upon appeal), laid down the principle that the privilege of publication in a court of law was not absolute, and that a witness who testified in a court of law was not to be held responsible for the truth of his statements, but only for the truth of his statements in a court of law.

The announcement of Irpou's victory at the Derby, which arrived almost instantaneously with the close of the race, was received at New York with a degree of enthusiasm almost impossible to describe. The event was promptly announced by the press, and the offices of the newspapers were soon surrounded by thousands of people anxious to learn the details of the contest. In Wall Street, where the news was first received, the brokers became fairly wild. Business was practically suspended, and the trading in the market after hours for Irpou's victory was done freely in honor of the American hero, the achievement of which was regarded as a national triumph. Mr. Lorillard was informed of his success on the grounds of the Jerome Jockey Club, and was warmly congratulated by a host of his friends on his victory. It was a sole topic of conversation in the city, to the exclusion of such exciting political events as a Senatorial row at Albany and Mr. Conkling's fight against the Administration. Bookmakers have lost heavily, and a good deal of money has changed hands.

Shipping Intelligence. The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE. AT HONGKONG.

Left. Name. From.

3, Laurens, Hamburg.

17, Cruswell, Liverpool.

31, Huguenot, Cardiff.

March. 11, Elwell, Cardiff.

15, Denbighshire, Cardiff.

17, Nearchus, Cardiff.

26, Laurel, Gravesend.

30, Lucia, Cardiff.

30, Kalsow, London.

April. 1, John C. Munro, London.

1, Elmsford, London.

1, Clara, London.

2, Ambassadors, London.

4, Don Quixote, Cardiff.

9, Daniel Barnes, Newport.

9, Paul Jones, New York.

12, Landseer, Cardiff.

17, North American, Penarth.

18, Raven, Bristol.

22, New Era, Cardiff.

26, Lucile, Cardiff.

29, John R. Worcester, Cardiff.

30, G. F. Muntz, Cardiff.

May. 6, Prudencia, Onxhaven.

7, Hope, New York.

10, Figaro, Cardiff.

10, Nautilus, Hamburg.

11, Belle Morse, Lpool. v. Cardiff.

16, Gustav Oscar, Cardiff.

23, Helen Marion, Cardiff.

23, Phoenix, Onxhaven.

23, Sumner, Cardiff.

28, Stonewall Jackson, Cardiff.

31, Helicon, Cardiff.

June. 3, Belle Morse, Cardiff.

9, Agamemnon (s), London.

9, Leslie C. Troop, Liverpool.

9, Deception (s), Liverpool.

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

At London.—Castello.

At London.—Glenfirth.

At Liverpool.—Sailing Vessels.

At Liverpool.—Tolomachus (s).

At Cardiff.—Zenobia.

At Cardiff.—Gustav.

At Glasgow.—Carnarvonshire (s).

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised July 1st, 1881.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers for four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union. The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, Brazil, N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.—General Rates, by any route: Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz. Post Cards, 8 cents each. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents each. Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz. Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz. There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.—Hawaiian Kingdom: Letters, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents. Books & Patterns, 5 cents. West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua: Letters, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents. Books & Patterns, 5 cents.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Aden, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via London, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery. † There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

LOCAL POSTAGE. General Local Rates: Letters, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents. Books & Patterns, 5 cents. Registration, 10 cents. Post Cards, 8 cents each. There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

(4) Via Singapore, 10 cents. (5) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, 2 cents.

Local Delivery. 1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for address in Hongkong, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within 24 hours at the private residence of the addressee, rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business.

3. Boxholders who desire to send their correspondence to the nearest place of business, may, however, be charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten letters.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be fully exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

5. If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited

Abstract

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-
papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,
Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any
European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office
are regularly filed for the inspection of
Advertisers and the Public.

Enthusiasm of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Iron Duke	H. M. iron-c
Lapwing	H. M. gunbo
mg. Falcon	U. S. gunbo

PAID

肉食

Poultry.			生	
Capons,	caty	250	200	雞
Doves,	each	100	—	斑鳩
Ducks,	caty	120	110	鴨
Eggs, Hen	doz	100	90	雞蛋
„ Duck	„	100	—	鴨蛋
„ Salt	„	100	—	鹹蛋
Fowls,	caty	180	170	雞
Geese,	„	130	120	鵞
Partridges,	each	300	290	鶩
Pigeons,	„	150	—	鴿
Pheasants, Canton, live per pair		\$1.50	—	白鴿
Quail,	each	120	110	鴿城
Rabbits, live, Canton	„	750	—	白鴿
Turkeys, C. & L.	caty	700	600	省城
„ „	„	450	—	省城

Twista

Alenrites,	catty	50	—
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, . .	do	40	30
Chestnuts,	"	120	110
Citron, Green,	"	120	—
Cocoanuts,	each	50	—
Currents,	2 lbs bottl.	400	350
"	lb.	150	140
Dates,	"	500	400
Figs, Dried,	box	1000	—
Ground Nuts,	catty	25	20
Lemons, China,	"	60	—
" Peel,	lb.	50	cent
Lichees, Dried,	catty	200	150
" Green,	"	30	—
" Black leaved,	"	60	—
" Greenish,	"	100	—
" Violett,	"	120	—
Limes,	"	100	—
Loong Ngan, Dried,	"	300	250
Maize,	head	20	—
Mangosteen,	each	20	—
Mangoes, Manila,	each	80	—
Mangoes, Puntl,	catty	70	—
Musk Melons,	catty	40	—
Olives,	"	40	—
Oranges, Panti,	"	70	—
" Sweet, Sun-woy,	"	160	—
" Peel,	lb. cents	50	—
" Nutmeg,	catty	100	—
Papaw,	"	20	—
Peach, Hami,	"	160	—
" Bitter,	"	60	—
" eagle beaked,	"	250	—
Pear, Nanjing,	"	—	—
" Russet,	"	50	—
" Green,	"	30	—
Pine-apples, Puntl,	each	40	—
" Singapore, each	"	100	—
Pomegranate,	"	80	—
Plantains, common	catty	20	—
" Fragrant,	"	30	—
Plums, Green,	"	40	—
" Nanhwa,	"	80	—
Prunes, Dried,	bottle	300	—
Quince, Canton,	each	100	—
Raisins, Muscatel,	bottle	600	—
" Fudding,	lb.	150	—
Rose Apples,	catty	100	—
Salisbury Seeds, Pak-kwo, catty	"	70	—
Strawberries, Chinese	catty	70	—
Tamarinds,	"	60	—
Walnuts,	"	110	—
Water Melon,	"	30	—
Water Chestnuts, com.	"	30	—
" Mandarin,	"	60	—
Whamps, Cookia,	"	120	—

Vegetables

Asparagus,	tin	450
Bamboo Shoots,	catty	70
Beans, ¹ / ₂ pint,	" "	30
" broad,	" "	40
" French,	" "	120
" Long,	" "	80
Beet Root,	each	20
Brassica,	catty	20
Brijials,	" "	20
Cabbage, Shanghai,	each	100
Carrots, English,	catty	30
" Punli,	" "	20
Celery, English,	" "	—
Celery, Chinese,	" "	40
Chilies, Dried,	" "	160
" Fresh, Green,	" "	30
" Red,	" "	60
Cucumbers,	" "	25
Curry Stuff English,	" "	50
Egg Plant,	" "	25
Garlic,	" "	25
Ginger, old,	" "	30
" young,	" "	50
Gourd, snake	" "	80
Horse Radish, Shanghai,	" "	150
Lettuce, Chinese	" "	15
" English,	each	10
Mint,	bunch	10
Mushroom, dried,	cat	400
Onions, Bombay	" "	50
" Green	" "	20
Okra,	" "	30
Parley, Chinese,	" "	40
" English,	bunch	10
Potatoes, Macao,	catty	80
" Hongkong,	" "	20
" Shanghai,	" "	20
" Sweet,	" "	15
Pumpkin, Yellow,	" "	20
" Green,	" "	20
Purulane,	" "	20
Scallions,	" "	15
Sesamum,	" "	5
Shalots,	" "	80
Spinage,	" "	20
Squash, bottle	" "	20
" bitter	" "	30
" hairy	" "	20
Taro,	" "	80
Tomatoes,	" "	5

脚魚

[illegible]